

DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH ALL NATIONS IS COOLIDGE POLICY

(Continued from Page 1)

ment to draw on the \$33,000,000 balance is a problem that is certain to require considerable negotiations and one on which Congress, as well as the Treasury Department, is going to have something to say. Treasury Department officials are on record as questioning the right of Greece to the balance of the loan, while in Congress, where the matter has been discussed, the point has been raised that Greece has failed in certain particulars to fulfill the conditions of the loan.

If the Greek Government does not insist on making its right to the loan the basis of its negotiations for a resumption of diplomatic relations, the present situation can be ended quickly, State Department officials believe. They point out that unofficially the relations between the United States and Greece are of the best. Agents of the Greek Government, unofficial, of course, are welcomed at the State Department and in every way the most kindly feeling for Greece is expressed by American officials. That being the case, they say that they are just as desirous as is Greece that diplomatic accord again reign between the two nations.

State Department Denies Making Change in Attitude Toward European Affairs

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, read with surprise today a report cabled from London which said he had dispatched to American Ambassadors in the leading countries abroad a note outlining the foreign policy of the Coolidge Administration.

At the State Department it was learned officially that no note of the nature described had been prepared by Mr. Hughes and that none was contemplated. The only basis for the report evidently was a statement furnished by the department to a news association in which correction was made of misconceptions printed in London newspapers regarding President Coolidge's announcement of policy on reparations and the Ruhr situation.

That statement made it plain that the speech delivered by Mr. Hughes in New Haven, Conn., last December, contains a clear pronouncement of American policy, and that there has been no change in the position of the Government since that time.

State Department officials refused to comment on the address yesterday of Maj.-Gen. Henry T. Allen, former commander of the American Army of Occupation on the Rhine, in which he told the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass., that he had prepared a plan for the settlement of the Ruhr difficulties. General Allen was quoted as saying the plan was "being considered" by the State Department.

FIELD DAY CONCLUDES FARM WEEK PROGRAM

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 17—Field day at Eastern New Hampshire Pomona Grande, with its parade of many floats, athletic meet and addressed by Fred H. Brown, Governor; Dr. W. H. Walker, vice-president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and R. D. Hetzel, president of New Hampshire University, marked the closing day's program of Farmers' and Homemakers' Week at the university today.

Greater co-operation between women's clubs and county workers in building up a sturdier and stronger citizenship in the State was emphasized at the meeting of the New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs yesterday. The keeping of bees by all farmers raising seed-growing plants which depend on cross-pollination for their propagation, was urged at the session of the New Hampshire Bee Keepers' Association.

FREEGHTERS TO BE OPERATED

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—Eight freighters of the United States shipping board tied up at the state pier here are expected to be returned to service shortly. Orders were received yesterday for removal of the Edenton, 10,000 tons, to New York next week to prepare for a voyage to the Philippines. The Jessie R. Morse and the E. A. More, both 7500 tons, are expected to be moved next.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theater
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Majestic—"The Covered Wagon" (Film), 8:15.
Shubert—"Ted Lewis' Frolic" 8:15.
Tremont—"The Rise of Rosie O'Reilly" 8:15.
Wilbur—"Sally, Irene and Mary" 8:15.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

WGI (Madison, Ill.)—8:45, condition of Massachusetts highways. 7:30, "Mid-Summer Night's Musical".

WNAC (Boston)—6:30, stories and music by Miss McLean. 8:30, concert. 8:30, concert. 8:45, orchestral selections.

WEAF (South Dartmouth, Mass.) and WEAF (New York City)—8:30, "Hiker's Trails" by Raymond H. Torrey. 7:45, selections on musical glasses. 8, talk by William Green, president of the American Museum of Natural History. 8:30, concert. WBZ (Springfield)—6, dinner concert. 7, news from farm and home. 7:30, children's story. 7:45, book review. 8:05, concert.

WGJ (Schenectady)—8:45, radio comedy. "The Comedy Boys" 11:30, concert.

WRC (Washington)—7, children's hour. 9, musical program.

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Benito Mussolini May Become Duke

Italian Rumor Credits King With Intention of Honoring Premier

By Special Cable

ROME, Aug. 17—In court circles it is believed that King Victor Emmanuel will shortly confer the title of Duke



From photograph by Keystone View Co., N. Y.

Benito Mussolini

Italian Diplomatic Circles Report That King Victor Emmanuel Will Honor Premier, as a Reward for His Services to His Country

"GAS" PRICE QUIZ ORDERED BY STATE; MR. HULTMAN ACTS

(Continued from Page 1)

Curry's letter to Mr. Hultman, chairman of the Commission on the Necessaries of Life, with the request that the commission make an investigation and publish the result.

Mr. Curley's letter is as follows:

Requests have been received that the City of Boston conduct an investigation of the prices charged for gasoline in London by Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, is grossly misleading and out of date, and while displaying thoughtful understanding in some parts, is cruelly untrue in others, declared

Henry H. Curran, Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, commenting on the Ambassador's observations and recommendations. Certain of the points taken were characterized by Major Curran as ridiculous. Sir Auckland's advice that a separate immigration station be set up which would be solely devoted to Jewish immigrants, where only kosher food would be served, was described as futile, on the ground that a special kosher kitchen and special tables where only kosher food is served already exist.

Major Curran continued:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of Aug. 15, suggesting the advisability of having this department conduct an investigation of the prices charged for gasoline by the various oil companies in London and the limits of the city. I find that this department has no authority to make such an investigation, and could issue no order affecting the prices charged for gasoline. Therefore I have referred the matter to Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Commission on the Necessaries of Life, with the request that he ascertain the facts and give them to the public, which appears to be about all that can be done by any of the departments of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Williams' reply follows:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of Aug. 15, suggesting the advisability of having this department conduct an investigation of the prices charged for gasoline by the various oil companies in London and the limits of the city.

Since the war, this high distinction has been conferred only upon General Diaz and Vice-Admiral Thaon de Revel, for conspicuous services rendered to the mother country throughout the war, and the King's intention to bestow a similar honor upon the Premier is warmly approved as a recognition of Signor Mussolini's untiring efforts to restore peace to Italy.

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Will Seek Bonds to Build Station-to-Station Boulevard

James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, entered actively today upon his campaign to influence public sentiment in this city in favor of his plan to construct a great cross-town boulevard connecting the North and South stations and the nearly completed Stuart Street Highway to the Back Bay at Huntington Avenue and Exeter Street, the cost of which, it is estimated, will be between \$20,000,000 and \$25,000,000.

The co-operation of the Legislature will be necessary, as the Mayor will ask of it permission to borrow the money necessary for the ambitious undertaking, outside of the debt limit of Boston.

The Mayor reopened the entire question, which has been threshed over in Boston for years, when he announced that he intends to go before the Legislature next winter and ask it for permission to bond the city for the money required to construct the boulevard, which is proposed to relieve traffic congestion and make unnecessary the drastic parking regulations the street commissioners have proposed.

So much of Mr. Curley's plan as he reviewed, contemplated the widening of Chauncy and Arch streets, and alterations in the course of Franklin Street and the widening of some smaller streets leading from Atlantic Avenue so that the new thoroughfare would swing to the westward over Cross Street and Beverly Street to the North Station.

On this plan, Stuart Street, where it enters Washington Street, would be linked with the boulevard by cutting diagonally across the two blocks bounded by Kneeland and Beach streets, joining Chauncy at Essex Street.

The Mayor insists that such a highway would do much toward relieving the growing pressure of downtown traffic. He says the need now is for more downtown broad highways. Tremont and Washington streets are used to capacity, the Mayor says, and some new thoroughfare must be opened to relieve the situation.

TOWNS CELEBRATE OLD HOME WEEK

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 17 (Special)

New Hampshire Old Home Week reunions were in progress today in several cities and towns, preparatory to the state celebrations of the three hundredth anniversary of the original settlements, which will begin on Sunday.

A feature of the sesquicentennial celebration at Jaffrey today was the institution of a town government entirely composed of children. In the parade this afternoon were costumed groups representing Indians and the Lancaster scouts of early times.

P. H. BENSON REPORTS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 17 (Special)—Oscar H. Benson, author of textbooks on agriculture and food conservation, has resigned the office of director of the Junior achievement bureau of the Eastern States Agricultural and Industrial League to engage in Chautauqua work. His replacement has not been appointed. Louis Balmer, the newly appointed manager of the league, announced that plans are in formulation to make this organization a more aggressive factor than ever before in behalf of constructive agricultural development. The league was established by Theodore N. Vail.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and probably Saturday, not much change in temperature, variable light winds. Sunday: Moderate temperature, light winds.

Northern England: Fair tonight and Saturday, moderate temperature, and probably Saturday, moderate temperature, light to moderate easterly winds.

When in Philadelphia, Stop at the Newest Hotel, THE ROBERT MORRIS

Overlooks Parkway, Fairmount Park and the city. Every room with bath. Rates Moderate.

17th and Arch Sts., and the Parkway

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 7th meridian)

Albany 60 Kansas City 62

Atlantic City 68 Memphis 78

Boston 64 Montreal 62

Buffalo 64 New Haven 64

Calgary 54 New Orleans 68

Charleston 52 New York 64

Chicago 70 Philadelphia 66

Dallas 68 Pittsburgh 66

Des Moines 60 Portland, Me. 60

Florida 54 Portland, Ore. 60

Glasgow 78 San Francisco 68

Helena 54 San Louis 68

Helena 54 St. Paul 62

Jacksonville 60 Washington 66

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 4:00 p. m. Saturday, 4:33 p. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:13 p. m.

Special Home Made and Raisin Bread
a few of our specialties.
Grocers Baking Co., Boston

Custom Made Clothes
for Men

of exceptional quality and workmanship, at
VERY LOW PRICES

We have no store, consequently no overhead
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We fit you in your own home, or office and call
with pleasure at your convenience.

ISAAC KAUFMAN

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MR. CURRAN SPEAKS FOR ELLIS ISLAND

Immigration Commissioner Makes Reply to British Ambassador's Criticisms of Station

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—The report on Ellis Island, recently made public in London by Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, is grossly misleading and out of date, and while displaying thoughtful understanding in some parts, is cruelly untrue in others, declared

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Too Perfect

DO YOU remember Chester Blair, the boy who owned Hamlin Scarum, the Belgian hare? Poor Chester had no twin, nor even an ordinary brother or sister, so his father and mother spent a great deal of thought on supplying him with amusements. The Blairs were so rich that they seemed to forget all the nice natural things which do not cost anything.

One day Marjorie, Tim and all the children who were friends of Chester's received an invitation like this:

"Come to my barn and you shall see The Ship of the Desert; he'll bend his knee
And I'll let you ride 'twixt his two great humps;
Be ready for swaying and thumps and bumps."

Come to my barn and you shall find A lion's trunk of a novel kind,
And a chalky creature with round ears.
Who'll tell you at least as much as he knows."

I'm glad I don't have to keep you waiting to find out what this invitation meant as long as the children waited. Three whole days had to pass before the party. At last, however, the afternoon did come and at about three o'clock all the children of the neighborhood began to troop down Maple Avenue, toward the Blair's home.

The barn was draped with bunting of many colors. Outside of it were tents and, as the youngsters approached, they could see that in them were tables spread with pitchers of pink lemonade, peanuts, candies and ice cream cones. Over the barn was a big sign: "Don't feed the animals or tease the clown." Evidently this was a circus.

Just back of the barn door hung a curtain around which they passed to enter. Then the full scene burst upon their view. A camel and an elephant were stalking around two of the rings, and in the third ring a clown was

somersaulting. Around and around he went, never changing his motion, apparently tireless.

The children let out a wild whoop, but at the end of that whoop was the funniest gasp, as if a question mark were blowing a whistle.

You see, there was something queer about that clown and those animals. Although as big or almost as big as the camel and elephant in the zoo, they did walk differently, sway differently, stare differently. They didn't look a bit like the stupid creatures on the carrousel at Pleasure Park—and yet?

"Have a ride?" cried Chester to Tim and, so saying, he pushed some tender spot in the camel's side and down he came on his knees. Tim clambered up, the camel rose in response to another poke, Tim sat "twixt his two great humps." Instead of snorting the way camels do, this one kept saying "zir-r-r" from somewhere under his backbone! It sounded more like Captain Lady-smith's electric runabout than like a camel's voice. They were going quite rapidly around the ring when, suddenly, Tim noticed that Marjorie was traveling around the other ring on the elephant and that he was flapping his ears and trumpeting through his trunk with every step. Furthermore, the clown was still turning over and over in the third ring.

"Fiddlesticks!" said Tim. As if offended, the camel stopped.

"Someone else's turn," cried Chester, pulling Tim off. "Go and get yourself some refreshments in the little tent."

There Tim and Marjorie met again.

"They go by electricity," she informed him. "It would have been a lot more fun to dress up dogs and cats and rabbits like wild beasts and have a real make-believe circus. Poor Chester's so rich he has all his make-believe done for him."

MAINE GOVERNOR PROTESTS "RODEO"

Appeals to Gov. Smith to Prevent "Brutal Exhibition"

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 17 (Special)—Branding the "rodeo" as a "brutal and degrading exhibition of man's power over animals," Gov. Percival P. Baxter of Maine, in a letter addressed to Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York, appeals to him to prohibit the holding of a "rodeo" in connection with the state fair in Syracuse next month. The letter follows:

"I am informed on reliable authority that the 'rodeo' is to be held at the State Fair in Syracuse the coming September. If this be true it will prove a step backward to the humane cause in which I know you, as well as myself, are interested.

A genuine "rodeo" is a brutal and degrading exhibition of man's power over animals, and I fear that if you never will allow one to be held within your State. On the other hand, if actual cruelty is eliminated there still will be left enough objectionable features to cause an unpleasant impression in the minds of the spectators, especially upon most of the children.

It is taken for granted that the humane cause and I hope that New York will not go back upon its best traditions. It seems to me that many of our so-called "fairs," and in this criticism I include some of those of my own State, have degenerated into a collection of sideshows, midway, airplane stunts and other undesirable features that have nothing whatsoever to do with the encouragement of agriculture.

To add to these unsavory attractions a "rodeo" certainly, in my opinion, would be a step in the wrong direction, and I know you will give the matter your careful consideration before giving it your sanction.

BOWDOIN 1927 CLASS MAY BE RECORD ONE

BRUNSWICK, Me., Aug. 17 (Special)—Early enrollment figures indicate that Bowdoin College will have another record-breaking freshman class this fall. Last year's entering class of 175 was the largest in the history of the college, and the class of 1927 bids fair to be larger. To date 116 men have been admitted, 16 more than had been admitted last year at this time. This is in spite of the fact that men are being granted admission with a much narrower margin of entrance conditions than last year.

While no definite action has been taken, Bowdoin is not likely to accept a freshman class large enough to total the college registration over the 500 mark, the policy of the institution having always been to remain a small college. Last year the student body numbered 506.

Golden Lantern Tea Room is altogether charming and complete. It meets the most fastidious requirements with its air of restfulness and delicious home cooked meals. Week Day Dinner \$1.20. Business Men's Lunch 50c. Also a la carte. Special Sunday Dinner, 5 to 8 p. m., \$1.00. 1047 West 6th St., Los Angeles Phone Drexel 9273

ESTATES CORPORATION Suite 410—1010 BROADWAY—*On Aug.*
Laws—Investments—
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ARTHUR W. LECKMAN Pres.
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The Christian Science Monitor is for sale on the following news stands in Los Angeles, Calif.:

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Clark Hotel 6th and Hill Sts.
California News Stand 6th & Spring Sts.
News Stand 6th & Spring Sts.
Alexandria Hotel 6th & Spring Sts.
Star News Stand 8th St., near Broadway

Drama Conference at Peterborough, N. H.

PETERBOROUGH, N. H., Aug. 17 (Special)—The greatest drama of the age will be a religious drama and brought out by the genius of the church, in the opinion of Percy Jewett Burrell, member of the commission of a church drama and pageantry of the Protestant Episcopal Church and of the committee on religious drama of the Federated Council of Churches of Christ in America, one of the speakers at the drama conference and festival, now in progress at Marie Ware Laughton's camp of the Out Door Players.

Prof. Robert Emmons Rogers of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and himself a playwright, gives credit to the movies and also the new style in staging which ignores details and strives only for effect, as contributing factors to what he believes to be the return of the American stage to a beauty and art comparable to the early Greek and Elizabethan drama.

Development of New York City as the theatrical center of the world was predicted by Prof. Albert H. Gilmer of Tufts College. This will be influenced by local conditions, he said, and bear evidences of gifts from other nations, but it will nonetheless American because of that.

Discussing dramatic activities in universities and schools, Jack Crawford, dramatic leader at Yale, laid the great success of dramatics at that university, largely to their spontaneous character. While there are eccentric courses in the drama and all the work is conducted by members of the faculty, it is the students themselves who run the show.

Drama in schools should never be made the vehicle of education, and never an end in itself, or for publicity purposes, as athletics often are, which run the show.

It seems to me that many of our so-called "fairs," and in this criticism I include some of those of my own State, have degenerated into a collection of sideshows, midway, airplane stunts and other undesirable features that have nothing whatsoever to do with the encouragement of agriculture.

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declared Miss Margaret R. Brendlinger, principal of Hillside School at Norwalk, Conn.

Founding of technique of acting, to be used as a basis of dramatic work in schools and universities and thus contributing to the upbuilding of American drama, is an ultimate aim of the drama conferences and festivals called by Marie Ware Laughton of Boston, the second of which began yesterday. Directors of little theaters and "workshops," performers, teachers, community service, and settlement house workers have gathered from distant parts of the United States to participate in the conference this year.

"As soon as we have an established technique of acting we shall have better acting," said Miss Laughton this morning. "These conferences should help to standardize our ideas of what should be good play-producing and good acting."

A plea for a return to Shakespeare was made by Alexander Dean of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, president of the Boston Drama League, and significant phases of the last season's drama were discussed by Prof. Albert H. Gilmer of Tufts College, director of Tufts Theatricals.

The production on the outdoor stage on Saturday afternoon of "Sakuntala," the Hindu classic, is looked forward to as the event of the week. It is directed by Oliver Hinsdell, long director of Le Petit Theatre du Vieux Carre, New Orleans, La. Next month he becomes director of the Little Theater in Dallas, Tex. K. N. Das Gupta, who with Laurence Binyon is responsible for the English version of the play, is attending the rehearsals. The costumes are by Livingston Platt.

William Walsh was re-elected state president without opposition. For vice-president there were nine candidates in the field and the seven elected were Miss Elizabeth A. Cleary, representing the telephone operators of Lynn; Frank W. Gifford, Brockton; Michael J. O'Donnell, Boston; Abraham Pearlstein, Boston; William A. Rossly, Worcester; Harry A. Russell, Springfield, and John Van Vaeckwyck.

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YVES LE TROQUER SURPRISES WORLD

Statement Is Challenged That the Supply of Fuel From Ruhr Is Adequate for French Industries

By HUGH F. SPENDER
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 27—The statement made by M. Le Troquer, the French Minister for Public Works, that France has "won the game in the Ruhr," and has so greatly increased the supply of coal and coke from the German mines and coke ovens that French industries will be fully supplied as long as the Ruhr is occupied has caused no little surprise in business circles in London where the facts are known.

The statistics given by M. Le Troquer were immediately challenged by a writer in the *Echo National*, and on the same date in the Senate M. Poincaré pointed out that since the occupation an average of 87,000 tons of coke had been delivered from the Ruhr, whereas M. Le Troquer had promised to French industries an average monthly supply of 511,000 tons of coke. There has so far been a diminution of 60 per cent as compared with voluntary deliveries of coke last year.

A Bad Bargain

In the latter part of June, the French and Belgians obtained 10,000 tons of coal and 15,000 tons of coke a day. This compares with 23,000 tons of coal and 18,000 tons of coke delivered before the occupation, when only the best quality was accepted, and there was no cost for transportation. The coal and coke which, according to the statement made by M. Poincaré in the Chamber of Deputies on Jan. 11 last, reached in round figures 12,000,000 tons last year, was paid for at 75 per cent of the price on the world market, the amount being credited to the Reparation Commission. Although the fuel is obtained without any payment, the French and Belgian Governments have made a very bad bargain. They have obtained only about 40 per cent of last year's deliveries and have had to pay enormous sums to get it.

The supply is, moreover, becoming rapidly exhausted, for since March the German miners have brought no more coal to the surface and the German coke ovens have ceased to operate. Several of the most important factories in the Ruhr have their own mines and continued to operate them within their works, while the French did not interfere with the transport of coal and coke from the dumps to other factories. They have now, however, seized the private mines of Krupp's and Thyssen at Essen and Bochum, and cut off the supply of other factories which will soon exhaust their stocks.

Already the daily average seized from the dumps shows a decrease from

the high water mark. During the first four months of 1922 the voluntary deliveries amounted to 2,351,707 tons of coal and 2,263,699 tons of coke, as compared with 295,500 tons of coal and 353,500 tons of coke forcibly seized.

Since the occupation, to quote the figures given in the *Ere Nouvelle*, there has been a steady increase in the price of smelter coal in France which has risen from 95 francs a ton to over 200 francs. In two months of the occupation, says this French paper, France alone paid 90,000,000 francs more for the price of her coal, not reckoning the expenses of the occupation of the Ruhr, to receive 845,000 tons of coal less from Germany.

The realization of the seriousness of the position for the iron and steel trade is shown by recent orders issued by the French Minister of Public Works, to the effect that blast furnaces at present idle were not to restart, and that out of existing stores of coke one-third was to be retained to meet future difficulties. This seems to indicate that the fact has dawned on the French Government that existing stocks in the Ruhr are rapidly diminishing, and that there will be no means of replenishing them.

NEW JERSEY FINDS HOME SWEATSHOPS

Volunteers to Be Asked to Investigate Child Labor

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—Legitimate industrial plants in New Jersey have been absolved of the charge of employing child labor as a result of the three-months' campaign conducted there by the State Department of Labor.

On the other hand, the investigations inaugurated by Gen. Lewis T. Bryant, Commissioner of Labor, and continued under the supervision of his assistant, Charles H. Weeks, have revealed the existence of child labor and sweatshop conditions in many parts of New Jersey, including high-class residential communities in certain northern municipalities.

In spite of the discovery of the operations of hundreds of contractors or middlemen who give out home work to be finished for New York and New Jersey manufacturing plants and thus escape the overhead expenses which legitimate manufacturers have to bear, Mr. Weeks declares that the present conditions are not such as would justify criticism. At the same time, he asserts the need of a larger force of inspectors in order to maintain strict observance of the law.

Mr. Weeks will request the new commissioner of labor to appoint about 50 volunteer home work inspectors from among members of charitable and civic organizations to augment the present staff, and will also present a number of amendments to the sweatshop laws when the 1923 session of the Legislature convenes.

UNITED STATES CONTAINS HUGE SOFTWOOD RESOURCES

Col. H. S. Graves Reads Paper at Final Session of British Empire Forestry Convention

OTTAWA, Aug. 15 (Special Correspondence)—At the concluding session here of the British Empire Forestry Conference, Col. Henry Solon Graves delivered a paper on the softwood resources of the United States. He stated that although three-quarters of the original softwood forests of the United States had been cut over, it had been estimated that that country still contained more softwood timber than any other country, except Russia. The country contained, he said, 225,000,000 acres bearing pure softwood forests. In addition, the country had 70,000,000 acres of denuded lands which formerly bore softwoods, but are now largely unproductive, and 12,000,000 acres of the southern coast of Alaska, also bear virgin softwood forests.

Colonel Graves estimated that in all, the country contained 1,830,000,000 board feet of timber, suitable for the manufacture of lumber and 940,000,000 cords of pulpwood. Of this immense total, Douglas fir leads, with a total stock of 595,000,000,000 board feet, followed in order of quantity by the western yellow pines and the spruces and firs.

"The northeastern states," said Colonel Graves, "which formerly produced enormous quantities of white pine for the world's market, now import 60 per cent of its wood requirements." He further pointed out that the United States was using its timber three or four times as fast as it was growing. In addition to the problem of bridging this gap, the country's forest lands were publicly owned, i.e., owned by the State. The remaining four-fifths had been alienated to private owners. This meant a loss of public rights, the right to exercise reasonable restrictions as to the use of natural resources, but thanks to the spirit of co-operation between state and private owners, protection and conservation were proceeding apace.

In conclusion, Colonel Graves pointed out that, superficially, the country still had enormous resources. Nearly 2,000,000,000,000 feet might seem inexhaustible, to the lay mind, but economically, the fact that most of the stock lay over 2,000 miles from point to point of ultimate consumption

meant that the country was in a serious predicament.

At the conclusion of Colonel Graves' address, he was asked by C. E. Legat, delegate from South Africa, whether in estimating the requirements of the United States, and the hopes of meeting same, account had been taken of the fundamental fact that population doubles every 50 years. Colonel Graves replied that he was optimistic of one thing only, namely, there was enough absolute forest land in the United States to supply their requirements if handled under proper forestry principles.

Lord Lovat, chairman of the conference, asked Colonel Graves if it were not true in the United States that in a good many of the outlying areas the settlers could not eke out an existence by agriculture alone, but were compelled to supplement their activities by work in the forest.

Colonel Graves, in reply, stated that in the rich central states and in certain of the valleys of the western states, agriculture could sustain the community, but that in other parts of the country, where a large proportion of the land area was nonagricultural, there was certainly dependence on the forest for work. He pointed out that in the northeastern states, where forests had been cut out, agriculture had deteriorated and abandoned farms had resulted.

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Alexandra Kollantay, Soviet Official, Happy in Norway

Russian Woman Finds Herself Excellently Received as Chief Diplomatist and Trade Representative

By MARJORIE SHULER

ALEXANDRA KOLLANTAY—"representative plenipotentiary." The letters stand out boldly on the brass sign in Christiania which marks the house of the delegate from Soviet Russia to His Majesty, the King of Norway. The first woman in all the world to act both as chief diplomatist and as trade representative of a government lives in an enchanting house, a quiet, reserved sort of house which raises its shutters only slightly toward the Nobel Institute across the wide paved street and screens itself behind a hedge from the gaze of passers-by. A reassuring sort of house for those who hesitate to enter the habitations of the Soviet.

Not that I needed reassurance. That I had in my first contact with a Soviet office. It was in the Russian trade office in Stockholm, Sweden, where I had sought Madame Kollantay's address that I saw a row of umbrellas, such solid, such respectable, such permanent umbrellas, with their sturdy wooden crooks and cotton coverings. There was a poster on the wall, a poster of a blousy peasant girl, her arms full of the wheat which is expected to flow like gold in this autumn's Russian harvest. The poster advertised an agricultural exposition. I wanted to note the date of the exposition and the place, but my eyes were drawn irresistibly back to the row of umbrellas. At one end was the tallest umbrella and the one with the biggest crook; at the other end, the shortest umbrella, with the smallest crook. Such order, such neatness, such precision in that tapering line. Certainly it was reassuring and so was its chief, who borrowed a pencil and seized a bit of paper with which to write down the address in Christiania which should find Madame Kollantay.

Thousands of Women Care

It was important that I should find her. A demand for women in embassies is being sounded by thousands of women all over the world, following the leadership of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Lady Astor. Hungary during the Karolyi régime tried having a woman ambassador in Switzerland, but Madame Rosika Schwimmer met with difficulties from the first attempt to win recognition from the conservative little republic, and with the quick fall of the Karolyi régime she ended her diplomatic service. The United States is yielding to the sharp raps of women on the door of its trade department and has made two appointments of women in the foreign service. But here in Norway there is a woman acting both as diplomatist and as trade representative, and few persons are aware of her appointment and still fewer know how she is filling the place.

What was she like, this "representative plenipotentiary"? Would she blaze a good trail for other women to follow? Was the country to which she was designated willing to receive her? Were her fellow diplomatists agitated over what she should be called or how her gowns would fit the official requirements for state occasions, such feeble and halting arguments as are advanced against the campaign led by Mrs. Catt and Lady Astor? I had come all the way from Germany to Christiania in order to find out, and the discreet little white house held the answer to the questions.

The Home of a Woman Diplomatist

Within its mahogany hall all was severe simplicity, a long mirror in an old carved gold frame, a telephone switchboard, on the newspaper of the mahogany stairway a great round clouded bowl through which an electric light shone, a large room with white walls. A close scrutiny by the telephone operator: a second test from Madame Kollantay's secretary (male), aided by an assistant secretary (female) and I was passed. An office with comfortable big leather chairs, a mahogany desk with an enamel clock, a bowl of white lilacs and pink roses, and in the desk chair the "representative plenipotentiary." She wore an attractive frock of blue serge and green chiffon with more than a hint of the Near East in its jaunty bolero and full short skirt. Her black hair was cropped close to her ears. But garments and appearance were of slight importance in comparison with the extraordinary greenish gray eyes and the deep musical voice, with both of which she talked volubly for the next hour and a half.

"I have support from all sides," she declared. "I have been excellently well received by Norway and I find no hindrance to my work because I am a woman. Of course I like Norway very much."

"Spoken like a diplomatist," I remarked aloud and smiled inwardly as I remembered to have seen Nansen, the first people's commissioner under the Bolshevik Government. She conducted the campaign of propaganda to make Russian women who had become voting citizens realize their new powers and use them. Organizing a network of circles throughout Russia, she sent out quantities of propaganda to the citizenship education of these local groups. In 1919 she was president of the political department of the army in the Crimea, spreading Bolshevik propaganda among the troops.

A Tour of the United States
"It would be diplomatic to say so," she answered, "but it happens that I mean it. During the years that I was a political exile from Russia under the régime of the Tsar, only two countries would have me, the United States and Norway. Germany and Sweden jailed me. In Denmark I was under police control. I made one trip through the United States in 1915 speaking in 81 cities under the auspices of the German Communist group. But I spent more time than that in Norway and I chose to come to this country now."

"Was that your preparation for the diplomatic service and is it what you would recommend to aspiring women diplomats?" I asked.

"Work in a political party is a prime requisite, came the ready answer. 'A woman should be politically active. That is her best schooling for any position under her government. She must know history and she must understand economic conditions if she

is to be useful as a representative of her own country to any foreign nation.'

"And be able to speak foreign languages," I supplemented.

"Oh, I don't know. I don't speak many myself," she answered. "Just English, German, French, Norwegian, Swedish, and a little Finnish, besides Russian. I can understand some Slavic languages and I can read Italian but I can't agitate in it."

To agitate in a language is the test, I marked down in my memory. But Alexandra Kollantay is not a diplomatist for nothing. She immediately began to beat down that word "agitate" which had slipped into the conversation.

"Isn't it ridiculous," she demanded, watching me narrowly through those greenish-gray eyes, "people actually are afraid to have us Russians come into their countries. They think we will make revolutions. You don't make revolutions; they make them-selves. If conditions are fair to the people of a country, you cannot make a revolution there, want it however hard you may."

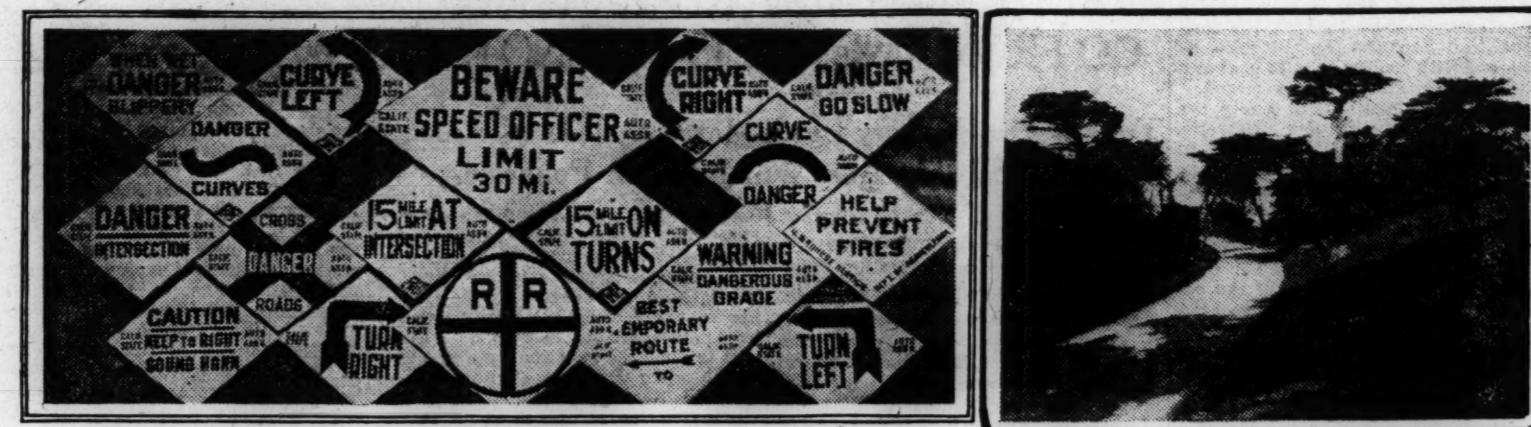
Wood and Herrings

Trade and diplomacy are inseparable to Madame Kollantay. Russia depends upon trade to get recognition for her diplomats and she depends upon her diplomats to get trade. "Pomer komerce" is the term for the reviving trade which Madame Kollantay is now pushing between Russia and Norway. Norway is a great wood export country. But in the north the trees are not so plentiful and Russia is striving to export wood more cheaply than southern Norway can. This autumn Russia will also have wheat and rye to export and in the interval she wants chemical products and herrings. "Herrings, herrings, herrings," groans Madame Kollantay. "I shall never eat one of the things. For months I have been carrying on negotiations with Norway. My signature must go on every trade agreement and there are many such agreements for no Russian can buy or sell save through the Government. The fall in exchange has made much difference between the value of the Russia ruble and the Norwegian crown and there must be government agreements back of the bargains. At last the negotiations are concluding and I hope that I shall stop sleeping, eating and thinking in terms of herrings."

She may have had too many hearings to think about in the last few months, but she believes implicitly in the value to the individual of thinking and working. "It is good for everyone to work," she said. "Work is an essential of life. Too much leisure is a poor possession for anyone."

Communism in Norway Grows

To what extent Madame Kollantay is responsible for the unmistakable growth of Communism in Norway it



which social and economic conditions broken down the rigid barriers of diplomacy for them. How these women will hold their gains in comparison with those who have won political rights after long educational campaigns, is the chief question in the feminist movement today. That question Madame Kollantay is answering in her own way.

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MUCH INTEREST IN DOUBLES TEAM

Australians May Win U. S.
Doubles Championship Title—
Win Singles From France

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 17 (Special)—With only one more victory needed to give them the right to play against the United States in the challenge round of the Davis Cup series of 1923, chief interest today seemed to center on the showing of the Australian doubles team of J. O. Anderson and J. B. Hawkes, against René Lacoste and Jacques Brugnon, the players selected to represent France this afternoon on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, rather with a view to the possibilities of their winning the United States doubles championship title here next week as well as their chances of capturing that match in the Davis Cup challenge round. The fact that Anderson and Hawkes were able to place two victories to their country's credit in the opening matches of the Davis Cup final yesterday had given the Aussies such a lead, that those who saw the singles matches were today concerned lest the French had practically no chance of qualifying for the challenge round.

It will be recalled that last year the Australian doubles team of G. L. Patterson and P. O'Hara Wood, after winning the doubles in the first round of the Davis Cup competition from Spain, entered the United States doubles tournament and were defeated for the title by W. T. Tilden 2d and Vincent Richards, only to turn around in the challenge round of the Davis Cup play and defeat the Aussies, who had given them from the United States championship. Spectators today were wondering if the Australians would repeat these performances again this year or go even further and win both events, especially as Tilden and Richards are now to defend this year.

The most notable of yesterday's singles was the one between Anderson and Lacoste which the former won in straight sets, 7-5, 6-3, 6-4. It was Lacoste's first appearance in international tennis, and, considering this fact, he made a very good showing against the Frenchman. The French schoolboy directed his attack against Anderson's backhand, but this did not seem to bother the latter very much and after he had become thoroughly warmed up to his work he had little difficulty in keeping the mastery of the match in his hands. According to a very fine exhibition of backhand playing he had in his own in volleying, but his service was very weak and he lacked the steadiness and balance necessary in such an important match. The match by points:

First Set	
Anderson	4 0 3 4 5 3 2 2 5 4 5 4 4-11-7
Lacoste	1 4 5 0 5 3 1 0 3 3-5

P. SA. N. O. DF.	
Anderson	17 8 15 11 0
Lacoste	7 9 10 13 0

Second Set	
Anderson	9 4 1 2 7 9 1 4-25-6
Lacoste	4 2 4 1 2 3 1 0-20-3

P. SA. N. O. DF.	
Anderson	14 5 9 16 1
Lacoste	4 6 8 7 1

Third Set	
Anderson	3 5 4 1 5 6 0 4-27-6
Lacoste	5 4 3 1 4 4 0-31-4

P. SA. N. O. DF.	
Anderson	15 6 15 9 0
Lacoste	5 6 9 1

Hawkes had an even easier time disposing of Brugnon in the other singles match, the score being 6-2, 6-2, 6-2. The French player was decidedly off form at the start of the match, and after a couple of sets of games going well, the Australian had put away the first two sets with the loss of only three games. The last set found Brugnon putting on more speed and accuracy, but with the remarkable accuracy, so that he beat his opponent to deuce before losing the match. Service figured largely in this match as Hawkes had a peculiar twisting stroke which bothered his opponent greatly, while Brugnon's service was about as weak as that of Lacoste. The match by points:

First Set	
Hawkes	4 1 1 4 4 5 4 4-27-6
Brugnon	2 4 2 2 3 1 1-19-2

P. SA. N. O. DF.	
Hawkes	6 1 4 4 0
Brugnon	11 0 11 0

Second Set	
Hawkes	5 4 1 1 2 2-25-6
Brugnon	2 4 1 1 2 3 1-19-2

P. SA. N. O. DF.	
Hawkes	6 0 6 0
Brugnon	1 0 12 10 1

Third Set	
Hawkes	4 1 1 4 4 3 2 7 1 4 4-42-7
Brugnon	0 2 4 1 2 2 5 9 4 0-34-5

P. SA. N. O. DF.	
Hawkes	11 0 8 16 0
Brugnon	10 0 19 11 2

N. Y. CLUB YACHTS RACE FOR CUPS

Astor Trophies Are Incentive for
Today's Competition

NEW YORK, R. L., Aug. 17.—With nearly all of the New York Yacht Club 40- and 50-footers and five of the schooners entered, today's race for the Astor cups, which is always one of the big events in the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club, promised to give the yachtsmen who are taking part in this year's regatta a thrill as the many colonists who always watch these races, some interesting competition.

Prizes for the racing run of the fleet from Block Island to this port were pretty well divided yesterday between yachts from Boston and Philadelphia. C. J. Harding's new schooner, Wildfire, continued to hold the lead among the schooners, while P. L. Johnson's Larchmont O took the trophy for sloops. New York won some of the minor events, the Banshee, owned by H. L. Maxwell, defeating seven other 40-footers, and F. M. Strachan's Harpoon continuing its victorious streak against the Virginia.

Boston also scored in the other classes, as the Wildfire won another prize in the D class schooners and Queen Mab in the E class.

The Boston 40-footer, Squaw, which won the Wildfire, was in the lead a short distance from the lightship when blanketed by an overtaking schooner and lost by less than a minute.

MONTRÉAL EASILY DEFEATS TORONTO

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The Montreal and Toronto teams contested in the Thousand Islands annual invitation polo tournament yesterday at the Wellesley Island Polo Field, for the cups offered by Commodore J. H. Hammond of the Thousand Island Yacht Club, Montreal, winning, 11 to 8. The Toronto goals were received in hand from the referee.

MONTRÉAL, TORONTO
—Howard Gordon 1—Cecil Cowan
2—Gen. J. H. MacBrien 2—R. A. Laidlaw
3—H. B. MacDougall 3—Russell Burrage
4—John C. MacLellan 4—Col. J. C. MacLellan
Score—Montreal 11, Toronto 8. Goals—
MacDougall 5, Ogilvie 3, Gordon 2, Mac-
Brien for Montreal; Laidlaw 4, Burrage
and MacLellan for Toronto. Referee—
Basil Grant. Referee—J. L. Anderson.

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Single, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00

Double, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00

Rooms—\$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00

Single, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00

Double, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00

Rooms—\$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00

Single, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00

Double, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00

Rooms—\$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00

Single, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00

Double, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00

Rooms—\$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00

Single, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00

Double, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00

Rooms—\$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00

Single, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00

Double, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00

Rooms—\$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00

Single, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00

Double, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00

Rooms—\$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00

Single, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00

Double, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00

Rooms—\$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00

Single, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00

Double, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00

Rooms—\$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00

Single, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00

Double, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00

Rooms—\$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00

Single, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00

FALL BUSINESS OUTLOOK IN NEW ENGLAND GOOD

Prompt Action Deemed Necessary to Safeguard Transportation for Industrial Needs

A subject that should be uppermost in the mind of New England merchants and manufacturers is that of transportation, says the First National Bank of Boston in its monthly New England letter, and continues:

The Joint New England Railroad Committee has issued a report which commands the attention of every New Englander. The personnel of the committee, the exhaustive study it has made, and the compelling logic of its findings inspire confidence and challenge action.

Adequate transportation and port facilities, the committee says, are the key to New England's future. The provisions are totally inadequate and New England brains, energy, and capital can and should vitalize its own transportation agencies. In this policy we cordially agree. Every effort should be made to formulate and put into effect a feasible plan for New England control of New England railroads. Prompt action is necessary. If we fall in this New England will lose its grasp on its own future and a progressive decline seems almost inevitable. Banking and business interests are urged to study this report, discuss it freely and encourage demand for action of a constructive nature with regard to it.

Autumn Prospects

With the approach of autumn attention is focused on the probable trend of business during the rest of the year. Granting a reasonable allowance for seasonable dullness, there has clearly been a halting and hesitancy in many industries. A situation, marked by idle cotton spindles, estimated to be 50 per cent of the British and 40 per cent of American spindles, cannot be explained away as normal nor seasonal. Last spring, business was recognized as too active to be long sustained and fears of a runaway market were freely expressed. A reaction has fortunately taken place, but business is actually fairly good, taking industry as a whole.

In New England, cotton manufacturing is flat and orders are few and far between. There is no accumulation of stock, however, and consumption continues heavy. A revival in the next few weeks is likely, as the cotton mills, with considerable confidence, already know, are manufacturing is improving and the woolen mills are busily employed. Retail trade is good, but everywhere the determination not to accumulate and speculate in stocks of merchandise is evident.

Cancellations Few

While contracts for new building construction have fallen off about 15 per cent, the volume of new contracts and uncompleted work is enormous and tremendous sustaining influence making for active business for months to come. The steel industry, although widely heralded as declining, has in reality shown but little falling off in production. Purchases of new and surplus degree are specific, and cancellations have been conspicuously lacking. Orders have decreased but perhaps the most hopeful indication in the whole situation is a better inquiry and a more intelligent demand for steel for a wide variety of uses.

The decline in many raw materials and farm products, reducing the purchasing power of the farmer, is an unfavorable and unbalancing factor, but a number of countries, particularly pasture and sheep raising, including Canada, Australia and a large part of South America are making steady and marked improvement. In the United States, practically full employment and a sound credit situation constitute a firm foundation for good business throughout the year.

DIVIDENDS

Gulf States Steel declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 common dividend, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

North Penn Railroad declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 25 and the preferred Sept. 25 to stock of record Aug. 25.

B. Kuppenheimer, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Sept. 25.

United States Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Sept. 25.

Colorado Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1/2 of 1 per cent on the common and 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 25.

Crane Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred and 1 per cent on the common, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 25.

Graton & Knight Manufacturing Company declared the 7 per cent annual dividend on the common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Sept. 25.

Mr. Teekar & Cohen have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Aug. 20.

Chicago Flexible Shaft Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Sept. 25.

Crucible Steel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred, payable Sept. 29 to stock of record Sept. 25.

International Cotton Mills declared a quarterly dividend of 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Sept. 25.

Texas Sulphur declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on the stock, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 25.

El Paso Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2.50 a share on the stock, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 25.

Colorado Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1/2 of 1 per cent on the common and 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred. Common is payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 25 and the preferred Sept. 25 to stock of record Aug. 25.

Penn Oil Company declared an extra dividend of 1 per cent and the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, both payable Sept. 25 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Manufacturers' Lighting Company declared the quarterly dividend of 40 cents a share on the common, payable Sept. 10 to stock of record Sept. 25.

Douglas Peetin has declared the regular 25 cent dividend, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 25.

International Cotton Mills has declared the regular quarterly of 1 1/4 per cent dividend, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 25.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (Special)—While all activities before the Board of United States General Appraisers have practically been suspended during this month, this tribunal is handling down a few decisions particularly in reappraisal issues. A large number of these decisions, just a wide variety of goods imported here from European countries. They not only indicate the classes of goods entered the country, but they also show in an interesting manner that the majority of the disputes over custom values involve shipments from Germany.

The reappraisals just handed down fix the correct tariff values on cotton jackets, imitation pearls, and mushrooms imported from Paris. Venetian embroidery and natural hem plates from France, machinery for making mesh bags, pianos, precious stones, music alarm clocks, and similar articles, too. Jewels, can and knitting machinery from Germany; wrapping paper from Sweden; squirrel linings and dressed furs; paper hangings and books from England; linen sets from Czechoslovakia, and linen sets from England.

OFFERS \$8,000,000 IN NORTH AMERICAN EDISON BONDS

Dillon, Read & Co., is offering \$8,000,000 in North American Edison Company 6 1/2 secured sinking fund gold bonds, series "B," due Sept. 1, 1948. North American Edison Company, a subsidiary of the North American Company, will have pledged to the trustees under the trust indenture dated March 15, 1922, securing the bonds of which the present issue forms a part (\$13,720,000 series "A" bonds being now outstanding) collateral representing control of three of the most important and successful electric utility companies in the country—the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, Union Electric Light & Power Company of St. Louis, and all of the Wisconsin public utilities controlled by the North American Company interest.

The value of this collateral, based on the value of the properties made for rate-making purposes by the power commission having jurisdiction, and subsequent additions at cost aggregates \$38,960,522 or approximately 180 per cent of the par value of all bonds outstanding and presently to be issued. Including cash, investments and other net assets not considered for rate-making purposes, such value is over 250 per cent of the bonds.

The bonds are being offered at 93 1/2 and interest to yield about 6 1/2 per cent.

CONGOLEUM BALANCE SHEET

The balance sheet of the Congoleum Company, of Newark, N. J., for June 30, 1923, shows cash and accounts receivable of \$6,000,772, compared with \$7,773,391 a year ago; accounts and notes payable \$4,200,000, compared with \$3,600,000; and surplus of \$6,739,941, compared with \$6,627,400.

BONDS' DEBT FIGURES

The total debt of the City of Boston on July 31 amounted to \$125,085,801, compared with \$126,578,801 on Jan. 31; net funded debt was \$82,259,932, compared with \$83,530,587.

Among the Railroads

By FRANKLIN SNOW

HENRY FORD'S advocacy of Government ownership of the railroads is particularly surprising in view of the fact that Mr. Ford owns a railroad—the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton—and has proposed to be contemplating the purchase of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

His line of reasoning is somewhat difficult to comprehend. He asserts that the railroad executives are anxious "to sell the roads back to the Government." It hardly can be possible that Mr. Ford actually believes that the Government "owned" the railroads while they were under federal control. His further statement that the roads are "running W. G. McAdoo for a job" (of recapturing them) is fantastic.

During the period of Government control, Mr. McAdoo incurred the hostility of the railroad executives by his extreme generosity toward Labor, and by his action in demoting a number of chief executive officers of the roads. Disregarding the desirability of either of these policies, the fact remains that Mr. McAdoo is distinctly unpopular with railroad officers, as individuals and as a body.

Mr. Ford contends that the railroad executives have no direct say in the general policies of the lines they represent, and that it is the "exploiters" back of them who are conniving to sell the roads to the Government. It is of interest to note that the Pennsylvania system has nearly 150,000 such "exploiters," each being the owner of a block of stock in the company. Other railroads also have a wide distribution of their stock—in many instances, a voting majority is in the hands of small investors.

It is safe to assert that the railroads—meaning their directors, executives and other officers, their stock and bond holders, and a fair proportion of their employees—together with a majority of the citizens of the United States have seen the dangers of Government operation and have no desire for a repetition of it.

While Government ownership is not likely to be a factor in the next election, it seems to us to be certain that the party which declares in favor of it will be defeated.

Mr. Edison's Attitude

Thomas A. Edison is one of Henry Ford's closest friends. In a series of questions and answers on national affairs, published recently in Collier's, Mr. Edison gives his opinion on the railroad situation. The question asked is: "The transportation machine of the United States today is unable to handle the country's increasing traffic. What is the basic trouble, and what is the remedy?"

Mr. Edison's reply is terse and effective. "Too much Government interference. Too much Government interference. Too much Government interference."

These two distinguished citizens hold diametrically opposed views on this important subject. It is singular that Mr. Harding, who was the third member of the famous "camping party de luxe" last summer, held an opinion which differed from those of his two friends. He was an advocate of consolidation of the roads into about 18 systems.

Dining Car Decoration

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad long has had an enviable reputation for the excellence of its dining car service

HOG MARKET STILL IN SELLERS' HANDS

Packers' Efforts to Check Rise Fute—Price Highest Since Last March

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 17 (Special)—While all activities before the Board of United States General Appraisers have practically been suspended during this month, this tribunal is handling down a few decisions particularly in reappraisal issues. A large number of these decisions, just a wide variety of goods imported here from European countries. They not only indicate the classes of goods entered the country, but they also show in an interesting manner that the majority of the disputes over custom values involve shipments from Germany.

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Among the Railroads

By FRANKLIN SNOW

and the moderateness of its charges. Serving the National Capital as it does, it is remarkable that it is second to no other dining room named the "Martha Washington" and "Mount Vernon," which are unique among railroad diners in their interior decorations. A colonial effect has been striven for in the essential design of the cars, and the furnishings, windows and tableware are of that period. These cars are in use on the New York-Washington run.

While the competition between the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania between New York and Washington is keen, the rivalry from Washington to the west is even more so. The inauguration of the Baltimore & Ohio's Capital Limited from Washington to Chicago (with a connection from New York) caused the Pennsylvania to re-litigate by announcing the Washington-Broadway Limited, a complete through train from the Capital to Chicago in 19 hours. Cars formerly had been operated from Washington connecting with the New York section of the Broadway at Harrisburg.

An added effort to meet the Baltimore & Ohio's competition, the Pennsylvania recently was forced to cut its dining car prices, and also to sell through tickets to the west "good via Washington," so it can be seen that railroad competition not only fosters excellence of service, but occasionally decreases the expense of traveling as well.

Valuation Conference Challenged

The Railway Age has challenged the National Conference on Valuation, sponsored by Senator La Follette, in no uncertain terms. Discussing the records of the leading members of the "conference," it shows that everyone connected with this organization is an ardent advocate of Government ownership of railroads, and that many have made speeches urging this step.

It asks why, if the association is ostensibly devoted to a study of the valuation proceedings, its members are unanimous in their championship of the Government ownership of the roads.

The Railway Age asks why these people are so greatly concerned about freight rates and railroad valuations. None of those mentioned pays freight charges to the railroads.

None of them—with the possible exception of Mr. Stone—is in any sense connected with the railroad industry.

Equally difficult to comprehend is the stand taken by Labor union leaders who advocate rate reductions. If railroad rates are reduced, the followers of these union leaders—the railroad employees—will necessarily be the first to suffer, for reduced rates is absolutely certain to be translated into reduced wages.

While this group is concerning itself in matters which are subjects for only the most competent and experienced students of transportation matters to discuss, the various shippers' associations—representing those whose

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Twenty Dollars and Good Taste Work Wonders

THIS very simple story is not intended for readers whose custom it is luxuriously to commit into the hands of an experienced interior decorator the problems of domestic comfort and charm, but rather for a quiet home lover who finds it attractive to work out original ideas. The experience is that of a certain ambitious woman who has learned not to despise the things she has, but to measure their possibilities, vision the final effect, then with enthusiasm to set about its achievement.

An upstairs bedroom with homely, sordid furnishings was her problem, its chief faults being a sloping ceiling going from seven feet at the center to four feet at the sides, and an indomitable brick chimney rising from floor to ceiling directly in the center of the room.

Put Off Many Times

For several seasons, this woman said, she had wanted to "do" her bedroom, giving it pretty walls, draperies, rugs and new furniture. "But," she continued, "it seemed that each year furniture, rugs and hangings went higher and higher and the thing was put off, and put off, and the room kept right on being a sort of family dumping ground."

Finally, at spring house-cleaning time, she decided that she had ineffectually wanted a pretty bedroom long enough, and that then was the time to achieve it.

The "not-to-be-despised" furniture consisted of an old-fashioned dark brown varnished bed, a light oak bureau of 10 years more recent vintage, a yellowish dropleaf table, a small wooden rocker, a straight chair and—worst of all—a red plush couch with an ornate wooden back. A worn carpet was tacked down on the floor.

Faults Overcome by Ingenuity

To utilize these pieces and yet to transform the dreary room into a place of beauty and comfort at a cost of less than \$20 was the problem which, with a little thought and patient work, she solved.

To begin with, she got rid of the articles merely stored in her chamber for safe keeping. The carpet found its way to the rag picker. Cheerful hooked rugs, previously made against this day, from old clothes that had collected over a period of years, were ready and waiting to take its place. The floor was made ready for them, after a thorough scrubbing, by several coats of stone-gray floor paint of good quality.

The next problem was to camouflage the uneven height of walls and the brick chimney. To give an impression of height, a dainty paper of not too conspicuous a stripe was selected, and the room being a north one, the color chosen was a warm, sunny buff—a pleasing substitute for real sunbeams. In hanging the paper, the side-wall pattern was brought up on the sloping ceiling for 18 inches, there joining the ceiling pattern, a dainty floral design. This increased the apparent height of the chamber. At this position the two papers were separated by the border. Furthermore, the ceiling pattern was dropped a distance of 18 inches on the chimney, which, it too, was encircled with the border.

Busy With Hammer and Paint

In the meantime, this ambitious woman was busy with hammers, varnish remover, paints, and enamel. She took off the wooden back from the plush couch; she applied varnish remover and sandpaper to bed, bureau, table, and chairs until they were smooth as satin, after which she applied the paint. The color chosen was French gray. First, she explained, after the varnish was entirely removed and the surfaces sandpapered, she applied two coats of enamel undercoater, brushing it on freely and quickly with the grain of the wood, using a two-inch fitch brush, then brushed across the grain for a few strokes. She allowed each coat to dry thoroughly, or about 24 hours, before applying the one following. Then, in the same manner, she applied two coats of the color enamel, giving the first coat a slight going over with sandpaper, because the second coat "takes" better if this is done. The bed, bureau, rocker and table each received this treatment.

Slip covers were made for the straight-backed chair and for the couch, now bereft of its ugly back. It was easy to find a cretonne the colors and patterns of which harmonized well with those of the wall-paper border—neutral tans, buff, greens, and dull rose. Ruffled curtains of dotted swiss were hung at the windows and held back by bands of the cretonne and there were valances for the top of each window, the cretonne being shirred on two rods which held them firm and shaped as both top and bottom. Soft cretonne-covered pillows adorned the sofa, now a chaise longue.

With the "new" furniture all arranged, everything was pretty and restful; the room a place where one wanted to linger. But something ornamental was desired, and the ingenious decorator secured several white-enamelled candlesticks and yellow tapers, a black glass flower bowl for the tropic table, and, for a splash of color, a tall light-orange vase on a tiny black teakwood base, which she placed on the bureau in a shadowed corner. Enameled tin wall pockets she filled with brilliant straw flowers.

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hung them on opposite sides of the chimney, compelling that would-be defiant obstacle to serve an artistic purpose.

No home lover need despair utterly,

for at nominal expense she can obtain comfort, beauty and charm from seemingly impossible conditions.

Recipes for Seasonable Berries

BERRY WHIP: 1 1/4 cupfuls berries; 1 cupful powdered sugar; white 1 egg. Put ingredients in bowl and beat with wire whisk until stiff enough to hold in shape; about 30 minutes will be required for beating. Pile lightly in sherbet glasses, chill, surround with lady fingers and serve with boiled custard or whipped cream. For larger amounts, increase recipe, keeping same proportions.

BERRY ICE: 4 cupfuls water; 2 cupfuls berry juice, 1 1/2 cupfuls sugar; 1 tablespoonful lemon juice. Make a syrup by boiling water and sugar 20 minutes; add lemon juice; cool, add berry juice and freeze.

BERRY ICE CREAM: 1 quart thin cream; 1 box berries; 1 cupful sugar. Wash and hull berries. Sprinkle with sugar. Let stand one hour; mash and rub through a strainer. Add the cream and freeze.

BERRY PRESERVES: Select large, sound berries. Pick and wash them carefully. Place in preserving kettle alternately 1 quart of berries and 1 pound of sugar. Let stand over night. Place on stove, let cook steadily for several hours until the fruit is clear. Put in jelly glasses or jars. Cover with paraffin.

BERRYADE: A delicious summer drink is prepared in the following manner: crush 1 quart of ripe berries, pour 1 quart of water over them, and add the juice of 2 lemons. Let this stand about 2 hours; then strain. Add 2 cupfuls of sugar, stir. Serve in glasses with chopped ice.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Day Before the Fête

YES, it is actual, it is in this century, it is Paris. But it is not the Paris of the guidebooks and the tourists, not the Paris of the expensive cabarets and the newspapers. It is the gay, sincere, simple Paris of the Parisians who work hard and honestly at little tasks, and who stay in town to celebrate the national holiday, the fourteenth of July.

You remember how it feels to be very, very young, and have a birthday party? I think something of this joyful feeling must exist in the hearts of these simple French folk who celebrate so joyously, "La Marianne," their country's anniversary. Like children, they amuse themselves gloriously with nothing, making holiday with their hearts rather than with their purses.

It is as yet only the eve of the great day but already festivity is in the air. Men close their shops earlier than usual for each citizen must make ready to take part in the celebration of his arrondissement. An arrondissement is not at all like our ward, which is purely political; it is more like an independent town with a social life of its own. Our arrondissement is the sixth, called the Luxembourg because the famous garden of the Luxembourg is included in its area. It has as its center the Place de l'Odéon. It is old, old, with crooked streets so narrow that you hold your breath when you taxi through lest you bump into someone's foot.

Our Mayor has posted a proclamation of the fête, inviting us to a reception at the Mairie tomorrow. Today, he informs us, there will be dancing in our Place de l'Odéon. That explains the little tribune which has been erected in the center, just beside the statue of Augier. It is for the orchestra which will play for the dancing. It looks very small as it stands in the shadow of the massive Théâtre de l'Odéon, with its broad steps and imposing colonnade. But four pennants fly from the little stand, giving it a gala air, and already, at eight o'clock, the musicians are taking their places.

The sidewalk which encircles the Place has been invaded by tables. The cafés and restaurants have come out upon the street. At nine the tables are all occupied and the Place is gay with people, young people, old people, fashionable people, working people, mothers with babies, fathers with their little boys, men in rough working clothes, girls in pretty summer things, students in the latest mode or fashions.

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Centuries away from the present it seems as we sit at the little table. In spite of the modern music, in spite of the tooting taxis which now and then make their way through the ball, there is a serenity in the atmosphere which seems to belong to another epoch. This gentle, low-voiced crowd, enjoying itself without pomp and ceremony before the broad portico of the ancient theater, might be a group of players directed by Gemier of the Odéon, who presents the crowd with so much art upon his stage, within.

The clock of the Mairie strikes twelve, but no one notices the hour. It is cool tonight; the music plays; tomorrow is a fête day; why should one hurry? Now and then an automobile, like a threatening monster, roars its way through the crowd. A taxi, venturing into the midst of the dancing, is stopped by two women dancers who laughingly refuse to be moved from their course. Teasingly they dance in front of the automobile until the music stops, and the driver and his passengers laugh at the episode.

Another hour is struck. A wagon, laden with fruit for the market at Les Halles, proudly flying the Tri-Color, announces the coming of the morning. Still the people dance, the shopkeepers and students and young working girls, as they fête La Marianne. Then comes a gust of wind, a flash of lightning. A few moments later the place is quite deserted—save for three men who stand discussing some subject which cannot be interrupted by anything so unimportant as a storm. At two o'clock, they, too, have left and there remains only the little tribune with its four flying pennants to greet the fête day with the rising of the sun.

D. K.

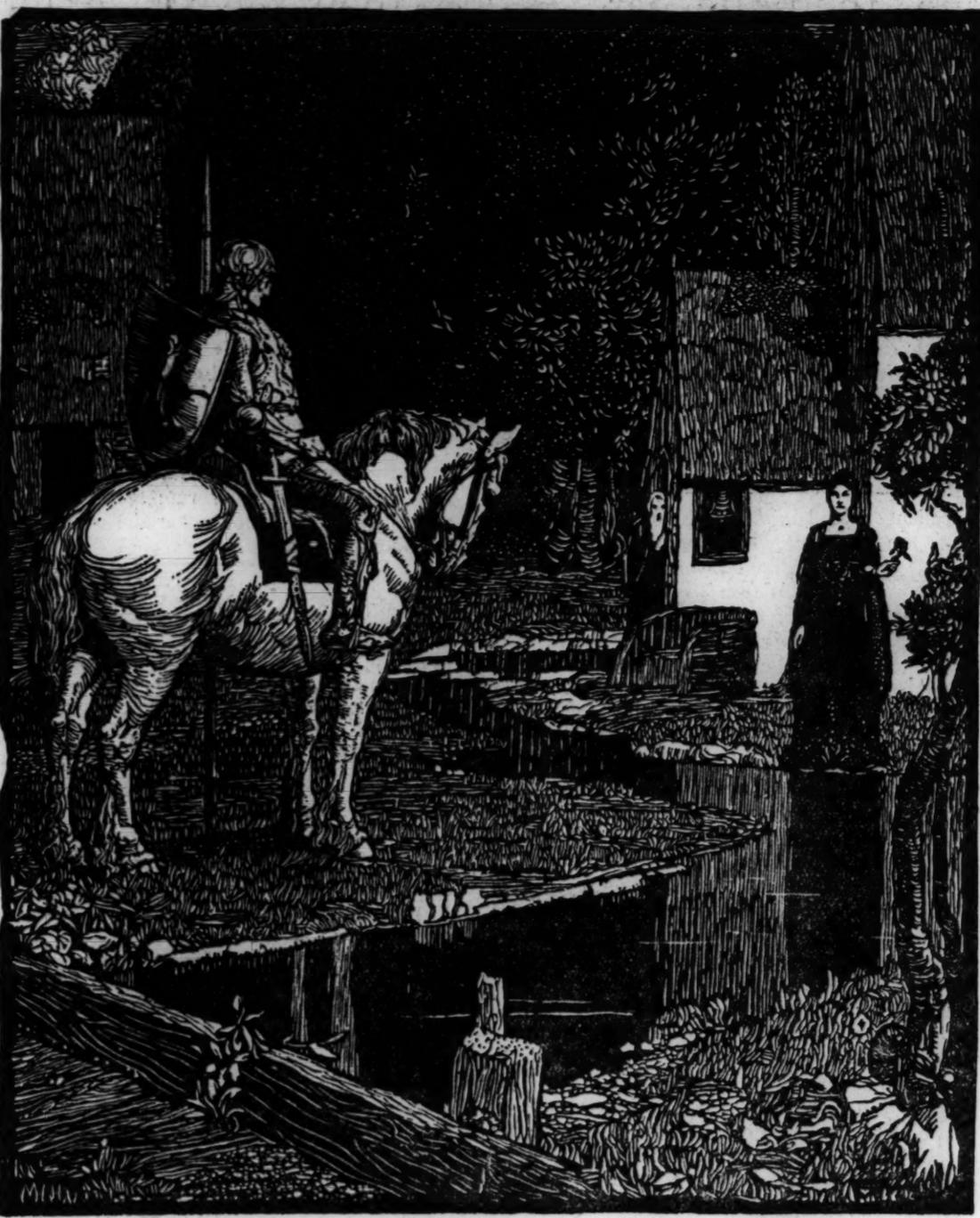
Foxgloves

Straight before us we stretched a common, for one cannot go far in Surrey without coming upon one of these open spaces. This one was covered, as usual, with gorse and bracken, sloping upwards away into the distance. We followed one of the narrow trails across it, in search of a quiet corner in which to spend our waiting time for a train. Skirting a bog covered with reeds and rushes we came to the rising ground, and far ahead our eyes rested on a field, glowing deep red among the prevailing green. What could it be? we asked each other. One hazarded, "Willow herb"—the other "Sorrel"—and both pressed forward to verify the statements. And when we reached the boundary of the common the field lay before us, entirely carpeted with tall red foxgloves.

Surrounded by high thorny hedges, it seemed, somehow, remote; and the long stems bowed and wavered, and flickered their downy silvery-green bodies in the breeze, and the sun glinted on the deep old-rose of the flowers, which seemed to throw out an extraordinary effulgence. They stood like tall guardians, and as the wind swept across the field each head bent to it, only to rise up again in rose-colored waves. In the high hedge rows around gleamed pale creamy dogroses, and amber honeysuckle, giving out their fragrance lavishly and without stint. We have learned nowadays, in our gardens, to depend upon mass groupings for our color effects, but scarcely could one see this method better exemplified than in this corner of England, found quite by chance one summer's day, where the tall foxgloves arranged their masses of rose against a background of green and gold.

Stained Glass

What is poetry? Is it a mosaic of colored stones which curiously are wrought into a pattern? Rather glass that's taught By patient labor any hue to take And glowing with a sumptuous splendor, make Beauty a thing of awe; where sunbeams caught, Transmuted fall in sheafs of rainbows fraught With storied meaning for religion's sake. —Amy Lowell.



The Questing Knight. From a Linoleum Cut by Napier Waller

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Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

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M. NAPIER WALLER is one of the most promising of the younger Australian artists who have experimented in the woodcut field. Having at first none of the perfected tools for this branch of art, he worked with a safety-razor blade on linoleum, and it was with these crude materials that he produced the fine "Questing Knight" reproduced on this page. Then a friend discovered among rubbish in a newspaper office a large number of box blocks, abandoned a generation before. Waller sent some of these to Lionel Lindsay, an older artist friend who has experimented with every known graphic medium; and he in gratitude sent Waller a set of gravers. Thus equipped, Waller produced his first real woodcut, "Sigurd."

Familiarity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Oh, I am glad these lilacs soon will perish,

For transient beauty is the least in vain.

I would not have them intimate as sunlight,

Or suddenly familiar as spring rain.

It is enough to know that they have been here,

Pricking the air in purple filigree.

I ask no more than brief acquaintance with them.

That I may always keep them wond'ringly.

I've learned the way of beauty grown familiar:—

I have a clock that bears a magic rhyme,

And carven birds; and yet, so long I've had it,

I look and see just hands that snatch at time!

Violet Alleye Storey.

A Child's England

There was once a child, then, who,

in a far country, drew her earliest

impressions of an England, home and

beauty that shone like a star in the

future, from a book of rhymes with

the Kate Greenaway type of illustrations.

It was called (for no reason, or

for a reason long since forgotten)

Five O'Clock Tea; and, while most of

the rhymes and pictures linger agree-

ably in the memory, there is only one

that stands out still invested with a

thrill of delight so sharp as to be

pain. It was called "Geese Coming

Over the Lea;" and somehow, to a

child who had never known a goose

or seen enough grass to cover a pocket

handkerchief, much less to achieve

the magic of that fresh, soft, daisied

slope with the perfect and dewy name

of "Lea," the picture embodied every

hope, every dream, every miracle that

the mind could conceive of as being

England. I should have supposed

such a memory incommunicable if I

had not later found it communicated

to a marvel in William Allingham's

Four ducks on a pond;

A grass-bank beyond,

A blue sky of spring,

White clouds on the wing:

What a little thing

To remember for years—

To remember with tears!

And to a child debarred from actual experience of such delights they all existed, nevertheless, in a single coloured illustration (probably very imperfect) of geese coming over a lea.—V. H. Friedlaender, in "Pied Piper's Street."

Die Gabe Gottes

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

C. ESCHENKE geben ist schön und aber besser erkennen als dadurch, dass wir die Bibel erforschen—das Buch, das das Wort Gottes genannt wird?

Wie anders könnten wir an jenen lebendigen Wassern teilhaben, die Jesus allen versprach, die darum bitten und dadurch, dass wir seine Worte und Werke erforschen und sie somit verstehen und beweisen lernen? Viele

erste Wahrheitssucher haben vergeblich nach diesem Verständnis gesucht, bevor diesem Zeitalter eine neue Offenbarung der von Jesus von Nazareth gepredigten und beittelten Wahrheiten zuteil wurde. Diese Offenbarung kam unter dem Namen "Christian Science" (Christliche Wissenschaft), und Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Begründerin dieser Wissenschaft, nannte das Buch, in dem sie sie niedergeschrieben hat, "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift." Sie weist ihre Schüler immer wieder auf die Bibel als die Quelle der Gotteskenntnis hin, und der erste Glaubensatz ihrer Lehrer lautet: "Als Anhänger der Wahrheit haben wir das inspirierte Wort der Bibel zu unserm geeigneten Führer zum ewigen Leben erwählt" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 265).

John defines eternal life as knowledge of God and of Christ Jesus. Where would we look for this knowledge save in the Bible, the Book which is called the Word of God? How may we partake of the living waters, which Jesus promised to give unto all who asked for them, except through the study of his

Leben" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 265) zu vermehren. Er wird Gott loben, dass wir in diesem Zeitalter die Offenbarung der Christlichen Wissenschaft haben, die uns das Verständnis der Worte Jesu bringt: "Ich bin gekommen, dass sie das Leben und volle Genüge haben sollen."

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The Gift of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GIFT-GIVING is a gracious and pleasing act. Paul's saying, "It is more blessed to give than to receive," implies that the true giver gains in brotherly kindness, unselfish affection, and Godlikeness, and so grows richer and more blessed in giving. But the act of receiving may under some circumstances be no less gracious and pleasing than the act of giving.

For every gift there must be a recipient. And the recipient must be made glad by the gift, if the giver is to receive his full measure of blessing. The one who is unable to accept true gifts gratefully, joyously, and without qualifying restrictions, is lacking in the childlike qualities of humility and trustfulness, the qualities to which Jesus referred when he said, "Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child shall in no wise enter therein."

We are all acquainted with the pleasure of giving gifts to children; we are of a joyous acceptance, a trustful assurance in the adult ability to give good gifts. Children of a larger growth would do well to cultivate this childlike acceptance of good.

The loving child is always ready to share as well as to receive. It has been well said that the closed hand is unable to receive. It is the open palm, the friendly hand, the giving hand, which is upturned to receive. It is the receptive thought which is able to receive the good which surrounds us, which is as universal and beneficial as air and sunshine. If we need to watch that we are grateful recipients of the well-meaning gifts of men, careful to bow in the loving thought sent to our door, how much more should we be watchful that we are ready to receive the gifts of God:

"Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning," says the Apostle James. The good and perfect gift which God has given to every one of His children is life—not a transient, passing, or hurried sense of life, which may be blotted out by accident or disease, but eternal life, without beginning or ending, without limitations or restrictions. "If thou knewest the gift of God," Jesus said to the woman of Samaria, "and what it is that saith to thee, Give me to drink; thou wouldest have asked of him, and he would have given thee living water."

Like the woman of Samaria, we need to ask for the living water, the gift of God which ours is to accept if we open our thought to its blessing.

John defines eternal life as knowledge of God and of Christ Jesus. Where would we look for this knowledge save in the Bible, the Book which is called the Word of God? How may we partake of the living waters, which Jesus promised to give unto all who asked for them, except through the study of his

Leben" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 265) zu vermehren. Er will begin to lose his fear of matter and what it can do; he will begin to assert his mastery over the body, instead of bowing in abject submission to the report of pain or inharmony which seems to come from brain or nerve; the advancing footsteps of his

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1923

EDITORIALS

AT ITS recent session at Geneva, the Council of the League of Nations heard representatives of Poland and the Free City of Dantzig state their mutual grievances. As might have been expected, the compromise solution of the problem to find a sea outlet for Poland, promised in former President Wilson's Fourteen Points, has satisfied no one. The

Poles want a freer hand in the administration of their port, and the inhabitants of the city, 90 per cent of whom are Germans, naturally want to preserve their nationality, in view of a possible future reunion with the German "Vaterland." If there is to be a revision of the Versailles Treaty, which seems almost inevitable, it is probable that, with the aid of France, Poland will insist on important changes in the status at Dantzig.

The reason for this is written in the lay of the land. The greater part of Poland is drained by the river Vistula, which reaches the Baltic at Dantzig, and it is unavoidable that Polish commerce should seek its way to the sea along that river. Not only is the "Polish Corridor," along the lower reaches of the Vistula, too narrow, but the Free City, which includes a good deal of the surrounding territory inhabited by Germans, forms a stopper in the neck of the bottle. As the Polish State gathers strength, it will make every effort to blow out this obstacle, all of which was duly explained to the peacemakers at Paris, but while President Wilson was impressed by the importance of erecting political frontiers between nationalities, Mr. Lloyd George saw a threat to British sea commerce in a Polish Dantzig.

Though enjoying a certain amount of self-government as one of the Hanseatic cities which dotted the shores of northern Europe, Dantzig was for 300 years a part of the Polish Kingdom. Its wealth grew out of Polish trade. This economic situation has not changed, and until Dantzig becomes a distinctly Polish port, friction between the Free City and the Republic is bound to continue.

The Poles have never been satisfied with the Dantzig arrangement. Last year they insisted on their right to receive officially a visiting British naval squadron. This year, following the Lithuanian seizure of Memel, which showed them that they would have to depend on Dantzig almost alone for their shipping, they have maintained a steady press campaign against the Dantzig authorities, accusing them of interfering with Polish business and with plots to return to the German Reich.

The two most important points at issue concern the management of the port and the collection of customs. The harbor is nominally under the administration of a committee, composed of five representatives from Poland and five from Dantzig. The president is a neutral, a Swiss colonel. This committee is like a house divided against itself. Though it has a multiplicity of officials, its work progresses only with difficulty. The Poles want certain preferences for their trade; the Dantzig representatives seek to maintain special privileges for the Germans. While the city is part of the Polish customs unit, the dues are collected by German officials. The opportunities for favoritism are evident. The Poles would prefer to collect all customs duties themselves. Then the Poles demand recognition for their language in official business, as well as in the schools, etc., so there is no lack of subjects for dissension.

The League of Nations is represented at Dantzig by a commissioner, a British subject, named MacDonell. He exercises a certain veto power over the Dantzig Government, and is officially the umpire between the Free City and the Poles. To him, M. Plucinski, the Polish delegate, and Dr. Sahm, President of the Dantzig Senate, were referred by the Council of the League, with earnest recommendations to compose their quarrels. This may smooth things over for a while, but in the long run it will hardly solve the problem of "a secure Polish access to the sea," stipulated in the Fourteen Points.

BRINGING with it the assurance that his efforts in the past years to promote British-American intellectual co-operation have obtained a worth-while fruitage, the tribute accorded recently in London to Dr. George MacLean, retiring director of the American University Union, must have given him a great sense of satisfaction. The union, by the

way, was originally intended as a war-time organization, to act as a rallying center for the college students in the war. At the present time, however, it is carrying out a valuable work, in association partly with the Universities Bureau of the British Empire, in arranging interchanges of British and American professors and of American and British students.

Commenting upon the ideals of the union a short while ago, Dr. MacLean said that, while it was primarily concerned with the promotion of scholarship by enabling the scholars of the two countries to know one another and to interchange knowledge for the advancement of natural science, it was also concerned with the promotion of an understanding between the nations as a whole. "The doctrine we have constantly in mind is that which Lord Milner and General Smuts preached," he added, "that there must be an understanding between peoples in order to maintain peace; and the university people in our great democracies are naturally the leaders of the people."

That point of mutual understanding cannot be overestimated, for indeed therein resides a keynot to world peace. And if a mutual understanding is lacking between the two great English-speaking peoples, how little chance is there that it will be found present among the

other countries of the world, which do not have even the bond of a common language! If, therefore, scholars and teachers can visit each other's countries and understand each other, it makes for the education of the people in a very real sense. It is noteworthy that there has been a great change in the feelings of Americans toward Englishmen since the war, as a result, to a large extent, of the changed point of view which the war forced upon the consciousness of both nations. Each nation is coming to see that the other's friendship is necessary to its own complete unfoldment. The day of suspicion and jealousy is past. The future is being built upon the solid rock of understanding and co-operation. And in the achievement of this goal the American University Union is having a considerable part.

OUR excellent friend and neighbor, The Boston Herald, raises the interesting question as to why New England farmers do not join in the effort to secure relief for their undoubted woes through political action, after the fashion of the embattled farmers of the central northwestern states. That they suffer equally from low prices when selling and high

prices when buying, and that with them, as with their northwestern brethren, labor is scarce, and the products of the farm hardly repay the cost of production, is undeniable. Yet New England sets forth no Magnus Johnson to proclaim the farmers' wrongs in clarion tones in the Senate, nor does any farmer-labor party arise to give organized political expression to the discontent of the agricultural classes. The Herald sees in this "a sturdy self-reliance which our distant agriculturists might well pattern by."

Doubtless that is true, but probably it is only part of the truth. How much has the fact that the American-born farmers are still in a majority in New England to do with the disinclination to turn to the State for relief? Magnus Johnson, Shipstead, La Follette, are all largely the product of a foreign-born vote. Is there not perhaps a tendency among those who live under paternal governments abroad, over the actions of which they had little control, to imagine that if they could invest the United States Government with an equally paternal character and then direct its activities, their fortunes would be advanced? This may not be the explanation of the phenomenon noted by our neighbor, but there is reason to believe that the preponderance of American stock on the New England farms has something to do with the indifference to legislation as an agricultural cure-all.

If this were not the case, some astute politician would have before now availed himself of agricultural distress to become a leader in one of the New England states. While in the southern tier the agricultural population is not politically dominant, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont would seem to offer fertile fields for the politician proclaiming himself a "dirt farmer," and offering to cure all agricultural ills by a series of bills affecting bank credits, railroad rates, and the price of farm products. But no such statesman has ever offered himself, and the three states in question are represented in the Senate by one journalist, one packer, two bankers, and two lawyers, each of whom has held public office practically ever since graduating from college.

Whatever the reason, it is very clear that the attitude of the New England farmer toward politics as a personal aid differs sharply from that of his fellows in Minnesota or the Dakotas. Which is the wiser or more patriotic attitude may be left for time to demonstrate. Perhaps if Magnus Johnson "makes good" in the Senate, some Portuguese or French-Canadian may rally his fellows in a New England community, and with them for a nucleus, and agricultural depression for an issue, build up a following, as have the Scandinavians in the central northwest, that will land him in the Senate. But we doubt it. The old New England leaven may be growing small, but it will long continue to leaven the whole lump.

IN ANY problem as complicated as that of federal taxation, every effort to bring order and system to bear upon its solution is praiseworthy, even though the actual plan proposed may not meet with complete or universal approval. The reason for this is that the fundamental issue is so much more important than the details of any proposed scheme, that these latter may temporarily be overlooked in the expectation that mature judgment will insure a wise final determination of the subject, provided only that a real attempt be made to institute the reform. From this standpoint the program of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Federal Tax League of Chicago is worthy of some notice, and its efforts to popularize the bills which are to be introduced into the House of Representatives in December are commendable.

The league's tax relief program is designed to raise revenue and to relieve business, industry, and agriculture of about \$1,250,000,000 of the burden which it now carries, a no inconsiderable amount even when billions are spoken of so lightly in financial transactions as they are today. This program it proposes to carry out through the agency of four bills, the land value tax measure being the one in which it is particularly interested.

This land value tax bill provides for a federal tax of one per cent on the privilege of holding lands and natural resources worth more than \$10,000, after deducting the value of all buildings, personal property, and improvements. In the case of farms, cost of clearing, draining, plowing, and cultivation, together with soil fertility, are classed as improvement values. It will exempt over 98 per cent of all actual farmers and also exempts standing timber from taxation, whether naturally or artificially grown, while it would tax monopoly holders of vacant

natural resources, valuable "sites" in cities and the holding of land in general out of use. It is estimated that the revenue raised under this bill would be about \$1,000,000,000 annually.

The other measures to be introduced include one repealing a great variety of taxes on business and industry, leaving, however, the taxes on such products as distilled spirits, tobacco, and the manufactures dependent upon child labor, one amending the income tax law so as to distinguish between "earned" and "unearned" income, and one amending the inheritance tax.

It is claimed that the above program will relieve the people of the United States of from three to five times the actual amount—\$1,250,000,000—saved by the relief on business by reducing the inflated living costs. Be that as it may, it is at any rate refreshing to see concrete efforts being made to solve the American federal tax problem.

BUSINESS in the United States is irregularly good. The ramifications of this condition are numerous and varied, thus making a slackening somewhat more obvious than actual, although there is a seasonal lull at this time. There is little doubt that business men learned a lesson from the experiences of the period of inflation following the end of the war and the subsequent deflation of 1920—a lesson which will prevent overproduction as a general thing. Costs are high, chiefly the labor item, and there is still the factor of producing too much at expensive levels to be reckoned with; but it is the very alertness to this phase which causes part of the cautionary tendency now apparent in the stride of business, along with a conservative feeling on the part of buyers. The stress of 1920 was largely due to tightening credits, to be sure, but notwithstanding credit is more than abundant, it is well that no undue advantage is being taken of the ease in funds. Lower money rates yet are to be expected.

Probably no President ever came into the White House bearing with him more confidence of "business" than Calvin Coolidge. He is looked to to protect all wholesome practices of industrial machinery, and spokesmen of the railroad executives have already expressed themselves as expecting that radical and inimical legislation as regards the roads will be forestalled. The growing prosperity of the railroads is one of the encouraging features of the country's business situation, and no small contributing factor and indication of the Nation's welfare.

The so-called plight of the farmer has been overdrawn. Huge surpluses of crops will probably not appear. Senator Reed Smoot declares Europe will not be in a financial position to buy much in the line of grains. Indications are that the adjustment of supply and demand will come about naturally.

Of course, the foreign turmoil over war issues, now of long standing, is full of potentialities as regards the United States, politically and in a business way, but the balance of business sentiment is optimistic that the severe reparations tangle will be solved without plunging the world again into war.

The steel industry, always considered a reliable barometer, is looking up, and this also holds good for many fundamental industries.

Prosperity still dominates the situation, and the outlook is favorable.

Henry Ford says: "There is not a cloud in sight."

Editorial Notes

SHOULD a tourist be privileged to accompany at will the expeditions from Field Museum at Chicago to South America, China, Tibet, and the Malayan Archipelago, he would find opening before him a vista unequalled in mystery and adventure. For example, he could start with the geological expedition which is blazing a trail into the little-known interior of Brazil in the expectation of finding precious stones and crystals. At Para, Brazil, he might join the zoological expedition in search of unusual birds and mammals, traveling with it along the entire stretch of the mighty Amazon, through the reaches of forest that line its banks to the little town of Jean on the border line of Peru and Brazil. Here, he could pick up the botanical expedition, with which he could journey to the coast of Peru. Thence, via Chile, he could go to the South Sea Islands and the Philippines, where another expedition is studying the ethnology of these island tribes. A trip to China with the anthropological expedition, traveling through the little-known villages of the inland of this great country, would constitute a fascinating climax, although he would still be far from having exhausted the possibilities of his itinerary.

THE statement made by Frailein Margarete Behm, one of the outstanding figures in Conservative Party affairs in the Reichstag, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, that the women of the Reichstag stand practically a unit in favor of prohibition, is worthy of the widest circulation. There has been a very general tendency to take an ultra-pessimistic view of the moral conditions in Germany, but when the women of a nation align themselves on the side of a great moral issue, such as prohibition, it is safe to say that there is far more hope of that nation's ultimate salvation than may perhaps appear on the surface.

SO THE Boston Elevated is thinking of raising its fare again. And why not? It is only ten cents now, whereas other cities manage to get along very nicely on five, six, or seven-cent fares. But then, you see, the employees in Boston are demanding a living wage and—think of it—one day off in seven. So to get even, the "L" must take it out on somebody, and who so easy as the long-suffering public?

An Irish Bookshop

DUBLIN, July 28 (Special Correspondence)—I have been looking all day long for an excuse for not writing an article on Irish politics and, since it is after dinner, and the evening sun still lightens my table, and I am very comfortably seated, you can be sure I have found the excuse. It came from that remark of George Moore to Lady Gregory, mentioned in that pleasantly egotistical book, "Hail and Farewell, Ave!" which runs: "Mayo went to Montmartre, and Sligo turned into Fleet Street." The riddle is easily read. The author of "Esther Waters" went on the continent, and Yeats, the Sligo man, went to London to exchange dreams with members of the Rhymers' Club. The whole of the book is delightful gossip—just that ambling, jogging, inconsequential gossip which you can get in my favorite Dublin bookshop, where, indeed, I bought George Moore's book.

My bookshop has all those qualities which no bookshop should be without. It stands at a corner: you go up a step to it; it is small; it is heaped with books; most of them are modern books, modern in the sense of having been written in the present generation. Most of them cost 7s. 6d. or more, and Mr. Middleton Murry has laid it down that most of us have to think twice (or twenty times) before spending more than 7s. 6d. for a book. For which reason—in my bookshop, at least—one conscientiously counts twenty—and buys whatever one wants! The atmosphere is not unpleasantly highbrow and one feels one has entered the hiding place of first editions, and the home of all those good books which have dignified bindings and small sales—books whose uncut pages seem to live in the odor of literary sanctity. I am convinced there is a rapport—maintained by the good fairy who chooses our books for us—while we pay—between expensive books and expensive ideas.

There is no such thing as a callous, straightforward purchase in my bookshop. You never come out with the book you went in to get. It is all far more exciting than that. Let us imagine you set your teeth firmly, and lower your brow, and ask for some educational book. The bookseller, who is a bright-eyed youth, with rough, black hair—like a Kerry Blue—and low, lazy voice, knows he has got the book somewhere or other; but in the confusion of the shelves and in the mêlée of the counter (where fiction tilts at philosophy and poetry jostles with the tumultuous Irish legends) he is unable to find it. He does not apologize. Why should he? After all, and looking on both sides of the question, what would be less likely than finding what you came for, in a shop like this? To ask for a book and get it would be as far removed from reality as getting a leprechaun to give you his crock of gold. This is not condemnation; rather, here is virtue and praise. For you start peering into the shelves, and craning over the heaps, and after dipping into a volume here, and knocking over a pile to get at another behind it, you will come upon the "sumnum bonum," the book you have—without realizing it, mind you!—been wanting for months. It is a great moment. It is "the time and the place and the loved one all together."

That is how I came to buy "Hail and Farewell, Ave." That was not when I first visited my Dublin bookshop. My first visit was at a time when the days were apprehensive and the nights held their breath. The shaggy-haired bookseller attended academic Republican meetings while his brother was out "on the run." I remember we talked about James Stephens and Synge in familiar critical tones, until our voices sank to that undertone required by politics.

Then we retired to a dusty back room, heaped from floor to ceiling with books, where I, sitting on twenty volumes of the History of Ireland, listened to the discourses of a staunch Republican. Do not be alarmed. It was not an unpleasant form of Republicanism—it was that comparatively harmless, intellectual type which, like university Socialism, is worked off easily in an hour or two, or in a month or two, in the debating societies. Resembling the polite literary Bolshevism which finds poetically-reasoned expression among the clientele of the Bomb Shop in Charing Cross Road, my friend's Republicanism was a scheme of life based on national aspiration, run by undergraduates and sustained by the seven arts, in an atmosphere of perpetual Celtic twilight!

I have bought many books there since. I have, indeed, ordered books—which never by any chance have "come in yet." I have heard my bookseller hold forth, with strong literary bias, on all subjects from cabbages to kings, and have experienced the exquisite pain of wishing in vain for time to read but half of the volumes ranged about us. They are mostly Irish books. There is almost enough poetry to make a Celt of one. There is almost enough legend to bewitch. There is enough, oh, far too much, Irish history; and enough Gaelic books and pamphlets and textbooks to make one an Irish scholar from sheer shame and force of numbers.

MEMBERS of the Dail and Senate—and there is much literary inclination in Dublin—hurry in, intend to hurry away, but linger. It is a kind of Rendezvous des Cochers—if you will admit the metaphor in connection with a bookshop—the "Cochers de la Plume." Shaggy youths lure the dark-haired bookseller into a corner and talk of rebellion in undertones. Others, shyly pausing at the door, glance round the shop and then ask, in Gaelic, for something and carry on a conversation as long as their vocabulary holds out. Some, even more proficient than the dark-haired bookseller, will discourse at length and reduce him to monosyllables. All seem convinced, says a cynical friend of mine, that Ireland is a country with a great future behind it!

One thing I promise you. You will leave my bookshop more generous of mind, more Irish in enthusiasm, more exercised in ideas, your sympathies deepened. You will also, no doubt, be lighter in the trouser pocket to the extent of three half-crowns.

V. S. P.

An Outstanding Demand of Today

THE demand of the present in international affairs, says The Advocate of Peace, is that the European nations, to say nothing of the Far East, shall first settle their own outstanding difficulties. Then, and not until then, will the United States be in a position to help in any hopeful way. France and Germany must come to a meeting of minds before our Government can be of aid in the solution of the problem of reparations. All of the European states must compose their major disputes before the United States will be in any position to co-operate in any effective settlement for the avoidance of similar disputes. The European states must clearly recognize that the United States can be in no position to discuss, for example, the question of European debts to this country until the United States can know what the financial conditions of the European nations are. These conditions are for the European states to ascertain.